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eight-hour law for continuous industries comes before the court, other arguments beside the health arguments must be allowed a place, or the legislation will fall under the judicial veto. These additional arguments may be summed up under the head of *citizenship*."

To those students of labor problems who look to producers' co-operation as a partial solution of present-day labor difficulties this volume will be something of a disappointment. No space has been allotted to the co-operative movement. Likewise, organized employers who are attempting to meet their labor problems by an energetic campaign to establish the open-shop in industry may feel neglected. A chapter on the activities of the associated industries might fittingly have followed the one by Nikolai Lenin on the "Scientific Management and Dictatorship of the Proletariat."

As a case book in modern labor problems the volume will undoubtedly hold first place for some time to come. But unlike most case books, the materials have been marshalled in a logical order of sequence and make a continuous narrative. At no time is the reader's interest impaired by the consciousness that he is gleaning facts from a mass of illustrative material in order to enliven an assigned classroom text. Indeed, it is apparent that the editor has kept in mind his preconceived plan to provide a text in labor problems which possesses the fundamental requirements of a well-organized book and contains at the same time the illustrative material necessary to humanize a theoretical treatise.

T. S. McMAHON

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Balkanized Europe. A Study in Political Analysis and Reconstruction. By PAUL SCOTT MOWRER. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co.

Is it snobbish to raise the question why overmuch occupation with journalism in the long run invariably dulls the cutting power of the keenest intellect? If Mr. Mowrer's book on present-day Europe is disappointing, it is not because he is unintelligent or indolent, but rather because he is too content to let his mind play lightly over the surface of things. It is difficult not to arrive at the conclusion that the newspaper man's habit of taking the short or sensuous view of events and, more particularly, his dependence on the professional window-dressers of the state departments which he haunts are accountable for this inconclusive

product of a journalist turned historian. Not that the historian habitually moves on a higher plane. What happened in the war positively forbids entertaining any illusion on this score. Most historians are but slow-witted and academically burdened journalists, perfectly described by Mr. Masefield's regretful reference to men in general as "animals haunted by rumors."

Admitting then that this book is pretty much innocent of an historico-philosophical background, we may still obtain considerable instruction relative to the actualities of the European continent at this passing hour, or rather at the hour which has just passed, for already the scene-shifters in the service of Time have changed the setting of the stage in more than one respect. In traveling from country to country of central and eastern Europe the author set himself the simple task of reporting accurately what he saw and heard. The result is a sense of tragedy with the assurance of worse tragedy impending. Over Balkanized Europe one sees suspended, with one's mind's eye, the legend—slightly altered—which greeted the visitor of Dante's hell: "Abandon ye all hope who sojourn here." Victorious nationalism has become insane and each newly established little state is chiefly animated with the desire to surround itself economically with a Chinese wall and militarily with a hedge of bayonets. Mr. Mowrer patiently enumerates the animosities which are as the breath of the nostrils to Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, and every other youthful offspring of the peace treaties, and at the same time he discloses how over these deluded political pigmies there soar, wide-winged and beaked-like vultures, the imperialist powers which have survived the war—France and Great Britain. Very gloomy is the author, about all this, and ready with kind and sage advice. Cogent though not exactly original, his counsel is all in the direction of a return to sanity, of a more purposeful control of European politics under an ideal of brotherhood; in a word, for him as for every other student concerned about the future of mankind, the only escape from the prevailing international anarchy lies in a conscious upbuilding of international amity.

FERDINAND SCHEVILL

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Trade Associations. Their Organization and Management. By EMMETT HAY NAYLOR. New York: The Ronald Press Co., 1921. 8vo., pp. xv+389.

While the rapid growth of trade associations in this country is comparatively recent their beginnings date back many decades and yet